

2013.12 国内第1套最新题型冲刺试卷

国内第1套

大学英语4级最新

改革题型预测试卷

>> 主编 方振宇

8套预测卷 + 2套真题

作文：写作提示 + 范文翻译 + 亮点词汇
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 阅读：全文翻译 + 试题翻译 + 点睛解析
 翻译：短文翻译 + 题材全面 + 标准译文

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To the No.1

金版电子出版社

2013年12月英语四级考题调整说明

自2013年12月考次起,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会将对四、六级考试的试卷结构和测试题型作局部调整。调整后,四级和六级的试卷结构和测试题型相同。

一、试卷描述

四级试卷结构、测试内容、测试题型、分值比例和考试时间如下表:

试卷结构	测试内容		测试题型	分值比例	考试时间
写作	写作		短文写作	15%	30分钟
听力理解	对话	短对话	多项选择	8%	30分钟
		长对话			
	短文	短文理解	多项选择	7%	
		短文听写	单词及词组听写	10%	
阅读理解	词汇理解		选词填空	5%	40分钟
	长篇阅读		匹配	10%	
	仔细阅读		多项选择	20%	
翻译	汉译英		段落翻译	15%	30分钟

二、新题型说明

1. 单词及词组听写

原复合式听写调整为单词及词组听写,短文长度及难度不变。要求考生在听懂短文的基础上,用所听到的原文填写空缺的单词或词组,共10题。短文播放三遍。

2. 长篇阅读

原快速阅读理解调整为长篇阅读理解,篇章长度和难度不变。篇章后附有10个句子,每句一题。每句所含的信息出自篇章的某一段落,要求考生找出与每句所含信息相匹配的段落。有的段落可能对应两题,有的段落可能不对应任何一题。

3. 翻译

原单句汉译英调整为段落汉译英。翻译内容涉及中国的历史、文化、经济、社会发展等。四级长度为140-160个汉字;六级长度为180-200个汉字。

三、成绩报道

成绩报道分为总分和单项分。单项分包括:1)听力,2)阅读,3)翻译和写作。

大学英语4级最新改革题型预测试卷

出版:金版电子出版社

印厂:北京甜水彩色印刷有限公司

开本:16开(787毫米×1092毫米)

版次:2013年8月第1版第1次印刷

定价:29.80元(试卷随光盘赠送同步发行)

经销:新华书店

印张:20

字数:280千字

Model Test One

Total score: 710

Total time allowed: 130 minutes

Part I Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay entitled *The Harm of PC Games*. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words according to the outline given below in Chinese. Write your essay on *Answer Sheet 1*.

1. 很多学生迷恋电脑游戏;
2. 电脑游戏的危害;
3. 你的观点。

Part II Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on *Answer Sheet 1* with a single line through the centre.

1. A) He refused to take Linda with them. B) He agreed to take Linda with them.
C) He thought Linda should decide herself. D) He thought Linda should write something.
2. A) By car. B) By bus. C) By plane. D) By train.
3. A) Don't drink beer. B) Drink dark beer. C) Don't use ice. D) Boil the beer.
4. A) The teacher postponed the meeting this afternoon.
B) There won't be a test this afternoon.
C) The students will be attending the meeting. D) The students will take a test this afternoon.
5. A) If he can help her fill out a job application. B) If he can introduce her to the campus counselor.
C) If he knows of any job openings with his former employer.
D) If he'll return to the campus where he worked last year.
6. A) Someone else should make the introduction. B) Dan isn't a very good violinist.
C) There will be other musicians to introduce.
D) It's rather late to ask Dan to make the introduction now.
7. A) She doesn't have much trouble. B) She understood the reading last night.
C) She understands very little. D) She hasn't been doing much of the reading.
8. A) The man has been complaining too much. B) The man's toothache will go away by itself.
C) The man should have seen the dentist earlier.
D) The man should confirm his appointment with the dentist.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) "Lose-lose" solutions are useful in keeping a successful marriage.

- B) To run a “win-win” solution is hard. C) There is no success in marriage.
 D) Running a successful marriage involves many factors.
10. A) They changed their ways of talking. B) They change to another topic.
 C) They made their way to choose the wallpaper that is favored by both.
 D) They just stopped quarrelling.
11. A) They don't want to be weak. B) They want to feel loved and respected.
 C) Controlling over another means winning arguments at home.
 D) They are lack of trust and insecurity.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. A) She makes the keypad dirty.
 B) She always drops crumbs off the computer keyboard.
 C) She always eats off a toilet seat. D) It is not clean.
13. A) There are many difficulties in the examination. B) The examination is useless for the employees.
 C) The examination is to tell people there are many bugs on keyboard.
 D) The examination is very successful.
14. A) Wash hands after going to the toilet. B) Eat at the computer desks.
 C) Eat much at lunch. D) Touch the toilet door handle.
15. A) The survey needs more than 4,000 people.
 B) A minority of people never clean the keypad and the mouse.
 C) 10 people never clean their keypad and mouse.
 D) People never clean the keypad and mouse.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 16 to 19 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) A visit to a prison. B) The influence of his father.
 C) A talk with some miserable slaves.
 D) His experience in the war between France and Austria.
17. A) He sent surgeons to serve in the army. B) He provided soldiers with medical supplies.
 C) He recruited volunteers to care for the wounded.
 D) He helped to flee the prisoners of war.
18. A) All men are created equal.
 B) The wounded and dying should be treated for free.
 C) A wounded soldier should surrender before he receives any medical treatment.
 D) A suffering person is entitled to help regardless of race, religion or political beliefs.
19. A) To honor Swiss heroes who died in the war. B) To show Switzerland was neutral.

C) To pay tribute to Switzerland.

D) To show gratitude to the Swiss government for its financial support.

Passage Two

Questions 20 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

20. A) To learn the chemical elements in the Ice Age for the last ten thousand years.
B) To learn the pattern of solar wind activity for the last ten thousand years.
C) To learn the composition of different trees for the last ten thousand years.
D) To learn what's being happening on the sun's surface for the last ten thousand years.
21. A) The lifecycle of trees. B) The number of trees.
C) The intensity of solar burning. D) The quality of air.
22. A) It affects the growth of trees. B) It has been increasing since the Ice Age.
C) It is determined by the chemicals in the air. D) It follows a certain cycle.

Passage Three

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

23. A) Facial expression. B) Gesture.
C) Movements of the body. D) Non-verbal language.
24. A) Because there is large number of vocabulary.
B) Because the non-verbal languages are not easy to understand.
C) Because the grammar is too complicated.
D) Because there is no language learning environment.
25. A) They will think that the child is brave. B) They will think that the child is angry.
C) They will think that the child does not respect the older people.
D) They will think that the child is uncomfortable.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Emily Dickinson is one of the greatest American poets. She was born in a (26) _____ New England village in Massachusetts on December 10, 1830. She was the second child of the family. She died in the same house fifty-six years later. During her lifetime she never left her native land. She left her home state only once. She left her village very few times. And after 1872 she (27) _____ left her house and yard. In the last years of her life she (28) _____ to a smaller and smaller circle of family and friends. In those later years she dressed in white, (29) _____ strangers, and communicated chiefly through notes and poems even with (30) _____. The doctor who attended her illness was allowed to "examine" her in another room, seeing her walk by an open door. She was thought of as a "strange" (31) _____ in her home village. When she died on May 15, 1886, she was (32) _____ to the rest of the world. Only seven of her poems had appeared in print. But to think Emily Dickinson only as a strange

figure is a serious mistake. She lived simply and deliberately. She faced the essential facts of life. (33) _____ Henry James, a famous American novelist, she was one of those on whom nothing was lost. Only by thus living could Dickinson manage both to fulfill her (34) _____ as a daughter, a sister and a housekeeper and to write on the average one poem a day. She read only a few books but knew them deeply. Her poems are simple but remarkably rich. (35) _____ 1950s was she recognized as one of the greatest poets.

Part III Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

“Made in China” lost its *novelty* (新颖) long ago. The label has become ___36___ in much of the world, stick to shoes, toys, clothes and a host of other items produced for global companies. What is novelty, however, are China-made goods ___37___ under Chinese brand names. Only a handful of Chinese firms so ___38___ have the money and the management technique to establish international ___39___. Most of the vast companies are struggling to get even national recognition. But the pioneering companies which have started exploring overseas market might be ___40___ as on the beginning of something big.

Some ___41___ that individually, with the help of enterprising local management or eager multinational partners wanting to add new products to their stable, Chinese brands could become a global phenomenon within a decade, marketed on quality and foreign appeal, as ___42___ as competitive pricing.

The concept of Chinese brands has been evolving through the 1990s, but is now getting ___43___ attention at home. Although the domestic market is still robust, a handful of ___44___ enterprises, or SOEs, including listed Chinese companies, are now looking to establish international brands because they believe the quality of both their products and their management has ___45___. Chinese joint ventures think their products can compete on quality with foreign brands anywhere, while enjoying the advantage of being perceived as exotic.

- | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| A) well | B) companies | C) less | D) far | E) regarded |
| F) that | G) believe | H) greater | I) named | J) improved |
| K) state-owned | L) widespread | M) sold | N) brands | O) looked |

Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.

Driver's License Test Tips

- A) This article will provide you with some simple tips for passing your driver's license test. Adequate preparation is absolutely essential, without which any number of driver's license test tips will be redundant.
- B) Getting a driver's license is a big step in anyone's life. It gives an individual the luxury to drive a car anytime he or she pleases, as driving without passing a driver's license test is against the law. For some people, the stress can be too much to handle and as a result they may mess up on the driver's license test. There are some simple driver's license test tips that anyone can follow, to be assured of passing the test and getting their driver's license.
- C) The most important of all the tips for passing your driver's license test is to be prepared. This can only be achieved by you through hours and hours of sincere and diligent practice. If you are not sufficiently prepared for your driver's license test, all the driver's license tips for passing your driver's license test will be utterly pointless and redundant. You can read as many drivers' license test tips as you want, but if you are not practicing enough, then all these driving test tips will be in vain. Enrolling yourself in driving schools is advisable for this purpose.
- D) Now, if you're wondering how to prepare for your driving test, the first thing you need to know is what the driving test instructors and officials are going to be looking for. The following are the qualities that the instructors will be on the lookout for and also the parameters that the scoring will be conducted on.
- E) Starting the vehicle: The instructor will be observing you right from the time you start the vehicle. He will note if you turn your head to look back and if you follow all the safety regulations that are required to be followed while starting a vehicle. Here are some tips on learning to drive a car.
- F) Control of the vehicle: He will pay close attention to how much control you actually have over the vehicle. Your abilities with the gas pedal, the brake, the steering wheel and other controls will be scrutinized.
- G) Steering: Not many road test tips stress on the importance of steering. This quality is closely analyzed by the instructor and obviously if your steering is *wayward* (任性的), the chances of passing the driver's license test are very slim.
- H) Driving in traffic: Keeping calm and avoiding panic attacks while driving in traffic is of utmost importance. Many people get extremely stressed and nervous, when they are in the midst of traffic and one of the very crucial tips to pass road test for driver's license is to stay calm and composed when driving in traffic. Also read more on road safety and car safety.
- I) Traffic signs and lane discipline: This is another area that the instructors will be rating you on. Your ability to observe lane discipline and your recognition of the various traffic signs plays a major role in your passing the test. Keep these driver's license test tips in mind to pass the test in your very first attempt.
- J) Stopping: Stopping the car smoothly and at the right place is a critical skill to have. When the instructor asks you to stop the car, the timing, the positioning and the technique of doing so are important driving test tips to bear in mind.
- K) Backing up and distance judgment: Your backing up skills and your ability to judge the distances between your vehicle and other entities will also be carefully scrutinized. If you cannot back up

your vehicle satisfactorily, parking would be very troublesome for you and a major source of hazard to you and to others around you.

- L) Hill parking: One of the essential tips for passing your driver's license test is to master the art of hill parking. This is not as easy as it seems and can become a major source of anxiety in a driver. If you can display good skills at hill parking, it proves that you have developed good control over the vehicle.
- M) Arm signals and driving etiquette: Another aspect that you will be judged on is your efficiency at giving the right arm signals at the right time. Your respect for other drivers on the road and the amount of courtesy you show them also plays a part in your final rating on the driver's license test. Read more about defensive driving techniques and tips and defensive driving courses.
- N) Drivers who are well aware and informed about all the rules and regulations that need to be followed have a better chance of clearing their driver's license test. The primary goal of these driver's license test tips is to *instill* (慢慢灌输) a responsible and mature frame of mind in every individual. These road test tips will be pointless unless you develop a calm demeanor and unless you are aware of all the rules that must be followed while driving.
- O) Here are a few more basic drivers' license test tips that you should keep in mind when you're learning how to prepare for your driving test. Always use the restroom before your test begins. Not doing so will cause more anxiety during the test. Memorize all the traffic signs and their significance well in advance before the test. Use your rear view mirrors efficiently and regularly. Ensure that you are well on time for your test and are carrying all the required documents and paperwork. Get adequate sleep the previous night and do not give the test with an empty stomach. Stick to the permitted speed limit. Do not drive too fast and do not drive too slow either.
- P) Passing a driver's license test is not simple and unless you are well versed in driver education, you could face a lot of difficulties. At the end of the day, remember that the instructors also want you to pass the test, so do your best to stay calm and composed and believe in your ability to pass the test. This cannot be reinstated enough, but the key to passing your driver's license test is practice.

- 46. According to this article, the importance of steering is emphasized by not many road test tips.
- 47. Your timing, positioning and technique should be considered by yourself when you stop your test car.
- 48. Some people may fail their driver's license tests because they have too much stress.
- 49. Hill parking as one of the essential tips for your license test seems easy.
- 50. The tips in this article primarily aimed at instilling a responsible and mature frame of mind in you.
- 51. In order to pass your driver's license test, you should practice.
- 52. Your driver's license test begins in practice when you start your test car.
- 53. During the preparation process, a few more basic tips should be kept in mind.
- 54. You should sleep adequately the night before your test.
- 55. A lot of difficulties could be faced if you are not well versed in driver education.

Section C

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

Wouldn't it be great if you could just look up at the sky and read the weather forecast right away? Well, you can. The forecast is written in clouds. If you can read that writing, you can tell something about the atmosphere. With some practice, you can become a pretty good weather forecaster. Who knows, you might even do as well as meteorologists.

Meteorologists use much more information than just the appearance of the clouds to make their forecast. They collect data from all over the world. Then they put it into powerful, high-speed computers. This does give the meteorologists an advantage, because they can track weather patterns as they move from west to east across the country. But you have an advantage, too. You can look at the sky and get your data directly. A meteorologist uses a computer forecast that's several hours old to make a local forecast.

What are you seeing when you look at a cloud? "A picture of moisture is doing in the atmosphere," says meteorologist Peter Leavitt. There's moisture throughout the atmosphere. Most of the time you don't see it, because it's in the form of an invisible gas called water vapor. Sometimes, the temperature of the air gets cold enough to cause the water vapor to change to liquid water. It's called condensation, and we see it happen all the time (for example, when humid air from the shower hits the cold glasses of a mirror). When enough water vapor condenses, droplets come in the air. These droplets scatter light. A cloud is seen.

Watching clouds over a day or two tells you a lot more than a single cloud about the weather to come. Changes in clouds show changes in the atmosphere. You should begin to notice patterns. Certain clouds, following each other in order, can signal an approaching storm. But don't take our word for it; see for yourself.

56. The word "meteorologists" in the first paragraph means _____.
- A) people who broadcast weather on TV B) people who are in charge of weather forecast
C) experts who study the earth's atmosphere and its changes
D) experts who study the earth's crust, rocks, strata and the history of its development
57. According to the passage, an ordinary person might do as well as meteorologist in weather forecast _____.
- A) with some simple practice looking up at the sky
B) with the help of the high-speed computers
C) through a complex instruments D) consulting a weather station
58. Meteorologists can make their weather forecast _____.
- A) by using information of the appearance of the clouds only
B) by collecting data from parts of the world
C) by calculating and analyzing this data D) by watching the sky
59. According to the passage, your advantage in weather forecasts is that _____.
- A) you have a high-speed computer
B) you observe the sky and obtain your data directly
C) you have more instruments at home

- D) you can track weather patterns as they move from west to east across the country
60. This passage mainly tells us about how to _____.
- A) train yourself as a meteorologist B) be an assistant to a meteorologist
C) forecast the weather by ourselves D) broadcast the weather forecast

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Acid rain, which is a form of air pollution, currently becomes a subject of great debate because of widespread environmental damage for which it has been blamed. It forms when oxides of *sulfur* (硫) and *nitrogen* (氮) combine with atmospheric moisture to yield sulfuric and nitric acids, which may then be carried long distances from their source before they drop in the form of rain. The pollution may also take the form of snow or fog or fall down in dry forms. In fact, although the term “acid rain” has been in use for more than a century — it is derived from atmospheric studies that were made in the region of Manchester, England — the more accurate scientific term would be “acid deposition”. The dry form of such deposition is just as damaging to the environment as the liquid form.

The problem of acid rain originated with the Industrial Revolution, and it has been growing ever since. The severity of its effects has long been recognized in local settings, as exemplified by the spells of acid smog in heavily industrialized areas. The widespread destructiveness of acid rain, however, has become evident only in recent decades. One large area that has been studied extensively is northern Europe, where acid rain has eroded structures, injured crops and forests, and threatened life in freshwater lakes. In 1984, for example, environmental reports indicated that almost half of the trees in Germany’s Black Forest had been damaged by acid rain. The northeastern United States and eastern Canada have also been particularly affected by this form of pollution. Damage has also been detected in other areas of these countries and other regions of the world.

Industrial emissions have been blamed as the major cause of acid rain. Because the chemical reactions involved in the production of acid rain in the atmosphere are complex and as yet little understood, industries have tended to challenge such assessments and to stress the need for further studies and because of the cost of pollution reduction, governments have tended to support this attitude. Studies released by the USA government in the early 1980s, however, strongly indicated industries as the main source of acid rain, in the eastern USA and Canada.

61. From the first sentence of the passage, we learn that _____.
- A) acid rain has caused air pollution
B) acid rain has caused widespread environmental damage
C) acid rain has become a much-studied subject
D) acid rain travels in all directions before it rains down
62. According to the passage, acid fog _____.
- A) falls down when the atmosphere is moist B) is not as frequent as acid rain
C) often falls in the region of Manchester, England
D) is as damaging as acid rain
63. The second paragraph is mainly about _____.
- A) the origin of acid rain B) the cause of acid rain

- C) the formation of acid rain
D) the widespread damage of acid rain
64. Why is acid rain little understood?
A) Because it is a new phenomenon.
B) Because it is not frequent enough.
C) Because its formation is complex.
D) Because it is difficult to study it.
65. According to the passage, Governments _____.
A) deny that industries causes acid rain
B) admit that they are only partly responsible
C) claim that they are the main sources of pollution
D) think that the cause of acid rain needs further study

Part IV Translation

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on *Answer Sheet 2*.

农历八月十五日是中国的传统节日——中秋节。传说月亮在这一天最大最圆。中秋节的传说是非常丰富的，嫦娥 (Chang Er) 奔月是最为人所熟知的故事。虽然各地风俗不同，但是赏月是最流行的活动。每当中秋月升起，人们会将月饼、石榴 (pomegranate)、枣子等瓜果供于桌案上，全家人围桌而坐，边吃边谈，共赏明月。

答案速查

1	B	2	A	3	C	4	B	5	C	6	A	7	A	8	C	9	A	10	C
11	D	12	D	13	C	14	B	15	B	16	A	17	C	18	D	19	C	20	D
21	C	22	D	23	D	24	B	25	C										
26. typical		27. rarely		28. retreated		29. avoided		30. intimates											
31. figure		32. unknown		33. According to		34. obligations		35. Not until											
36	L	37	M	38	D	39	N	40	E	41	G	42	A	43	H	44	K	45	J
46	G	47	J	48	B	49	L	50	N	51	C	52	E	53	O	54	O	55	P
56	C	57	A	58	C	59	B	60	C	61	B	62	D	63	D	64	C	65	D

参考译文：

The Mid-Autumn Festival is one of the Chinese traditional festivals held on the 15th day of the 8th lunar month. It's said that the moon is at its brightest and roundest on that day. There are many legends about this festival, among which Chang Er flying to the moon is the most well-known. Although customs differ in different districts, enjoying the beautiful moon is the most popular activity. On that day when the moon rises, all the family members will sit around the table to talk and enjoy the glorious full moon as well as the fruits and desserts such as moon cakes, pomegranates and dates.

答案详解与译文划线点评

Part I Writing



【写作提示】

本文是一篇以校园生活为主题的议论文。文章可分为三段：第一段引入话题，简述很多学生迷恋电脑游戏这一事实；第二段展开话题，从三方面分析电脑游戏的危害；第三段提出自己的观点，不要迷恋电脑游戏。



【写作范文】

The Harm of PC Games

PC games are now very popular among college students. Many students have bought their own computers, not for study, of course. This **fascination** with PC games, in my opinion, has at least three disadvantages.

First, PC games are a **distraction** from one's study. Some students spend so much time on PC games that they have no time for study. As a result, they have to take a lot of **remedial** courses in the following term and some even have to **drop out**. Second, PC games are costly. Students, the major consumers of the society, get their money from their parents. With more and more spent on computers and software, they have difficulty **making their ends meet**, thus creating a great burden on their parents. Third, PC games are harmful for the students' health. Some students get so excited with certain games that they can hardly calm down. This is not good for their heart. One news story tells of a boy dying while playing PC games.

Therefore, students should not get too much involved in PC games. To my mind, their spare time should be spent in helpful and health **extracurricular** activities.



【范文翻译】

电脑游戏的危害

电脑游戏现在深受大学生欢迎。许多学生自己购买电脑，当然不是为了学习。在我看来，对电脑游戏的迷恋至少有三个危害。

首先，电脑游戏致使学生不能专心学习。一些学生花费在电脑游戏上的时间过多以致无暇顾及学习。因此，在新学期里，不得不补习许多课程。有些甚至只得退学。其次，电脑游戏十分昂贵。学生，作为社会的主要消费群体，钱来自于父母，随着在电脑和软件上的花费越来越多，他们难于量入为出，于是，给父母造成了很大的负担。再次，电脑游戏对人的身体有害。有些学生因某些游戏十分兴奋以致难于平静下来。这对他们的心脏无益。有一则新闻报道曾讲述一个男孩在玩电脑游戏时猝死。

因此，学生不应迷恋电脑游戏。依我之见，他们的业余时间应更多用于一些健康有益的课外活动上。



【范文亮点词汇】

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. fascination <i>n.</i> 入迷，着迷 | 2. distraction <i>n.</i> 分心，分心的事物 |
| 3. remedial <i>adj.</i> 矫正的；改善的 | 4. drop out 退学 |
| 5. make one's ends meet 收支相抵，入不敷出 | 6. extracurricular <i>adj.</i> 课外的；业余的 |

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section 4

<p>A) He refused to take Linda with them. B) He agreed to take Linda with them. C) He thought Linda should decide herself. D) He thought Linda should write something.</p>	<p>A) 他拒绝让 Linda 和他们一起去。 B) 他同意 Linda 和他们一起去。 C) 他认为应该让 Linda 自己做决定。 D) 他认为 Linda 应该写点儿东西。</p>
<p>1. W: I suggest we take Linda with us. What do you think? M: Whatever you decide is alright with me. Q: What does the man mean?</p>	<p>【解析】 B。推理题。女士建议让 Linda 一起去, 男士说“无论你怎么决定, 我都可以”, 说明他同意 Linda 一同前往。</p>
<p>A) By car. B) By bus. C) By plane. D) By train.</p>	<p>A) 驾车。 B) 坐汽车。 C) 坐飞机。 D) 坐火车。</p>
<p>2. M: Charles enjoyed his two-week drive through South China. W: Yes, he said he saw much more than he would have traveling by bus or train. Q: How did Charles travel?</p>	<p>【解析】 A。细节题。由 drive 一词可知 Charles 是开车游览中国南方的, 并且女士说他开车游览相对于坐汽车或火车, 能够更好地欣赏美景。</p>
<p>A) Don't drink beer. B) Drink dark beer. C) Don't use ice. D) Boil the beer.</p>	<p>A) 不要喝啤酒。 B) 喝黑啤酒。 C) 不要加冰。 D) 煮啤酒。</p>
<p>3. M: Please get me a draught beer, a cold one. You know, I never drink beer without ice. W: But it is winter now. Don't you think that's bad for your stomach? Q: What does the woman suggest the man do?</p>	<p>【解析】 C。推理题。男士点了加冰的生啤, 女士则奉劝冬天加冰对胃不好。女士并不是反对男士喝啤酒, 只是反对他喝加冰的啤酒。故选 C。</p>
<p>A) The teacher postponed the meeting this afternoon. B) There won't be a test this afternoon. C) The students will be attending the meeting. D) The students will take a test this afternoon.</p>	<p>A) 老师推迟了今天下午的会议。 B) 下午没有考试。 C) 学生要参加一个会议。 D) 学生下午有一个考试。</p>
<p>4. W: Will we have an English test this afternoon? M: It is postponed because the teacher has to attend a meeting. Q: What do we learn from the conversation?</p>	<p>【解析】 B。推理题。女士问下午有没有英语测试, 男士说因为老师要去参加一个会议, 所以考试推迟了。因此, 可以推测出下午没有英语考试, 故选 B。</p>

<p>A) If he can help her fill out a job application. B) If he can introduce her to the campus counselor. C) If he knows of any job openings with his former employer. D) If he'll return to the campus where he worked last year.</p> <p>5. M: I heard you were thinking of applying for a job as a campus counselor. W: Yeah. Do you know if they need anyone at that place where you worked last summer? Q: What does the woman ask the man?</p>	<p>A) 他能否帮助她完成职位申请表。 B) 他能否把她介绍给辅导员。 C) 他是否知道他以前的雇主是否有工作岗位。 D) 他是否要回他去年工作过的学校。</p> <p>【解析】C。推理题。女士想在学校做辅导员，询问男士去年暑假工作的地方是否要招聘人，故选 C。apply for a job “找工作”；job openings “工作岗位”。</p>
<p>A) Someone else should make the introduction. B) Dan isn't a very good violinist. C) There will be other musicians to introduce. D) It's rather late to ask Dan to make the introduction now.</p> <p>6. M: Let's ask Dan to introduce the musician to the audience at the beginning of the concert. W: Ask Dan? He'll be playing the violin! Q: What does the woman mean?</p>	<p>A) 应该由其他人做介绍。 B) Dan 不是一个非常好的小提琴手。 C) 有其他的演奏家要介绍。 D) 现在让 Dan 做介绍太晚了。</p> <p>【解析】A。推理题。男士打算让 Dan 在音乐会开始时向观众介绍演奏嘉宾，但是女士说 Dan 要演奏小提琴，即 Dan 不能够给观众们介绍演奏嘉宾，只能让别人介绍。故答案选 A。</p>
<p>A) She doesn't have much trouble. B) She understood the reading last night. C) She understands very little. D) She hasn't been doing much of the reading.</p> <p>7. M: Are you having much trouble with the course? W: Not really. The only thing I haven't understood so far is the reading we had last night. Q: How was the woman doing in the course?</p>	<p>A) 她没有太大问题。 B) 她明白了昨天晚上读的文章。 C) 她只明白一点。 D) 她还没有读多少文章。</p> <p>【解析】A。推理题。男士问女士学习课程有没有困难，女士回答说 Not really，即没有太大困难，故答案为 A。</p>
<p>A) The man has been complaining too much. B) The man's toothache will go away by itself. C) The man should have seen the dentist earlier. D) The man should confirm his appointment with the dentist.</p> <p>8. M: My toothache is killing me! I thought it would go away soon, but now it is getting worse and worse. W: I told you days ago to make an appointment. Q: What does the woman mean?</p>	<p>A) 男士抱怨太多了。 B) 男士的牙疼自己会好的。 C) 男士应该早点儿看牙医。 D) 男士应该确认与牙医的预约。</p> <p>【解析】C。推理题。通过女士的话 I told you days ago to make an appointment 可知，她认为男士应该早点跟医生预约。dentist “牙医”。答案选 C。</p>

Conversation One

W: Hi, Jerry, I find it difficult to solve disputes between lovers.

M: It's easy; the truth of love is that one must master the art of losing.

W: Isn't "win-win" solution useful in love or marriage?

M: I don't think so, **success in marriage resides more in "lose-lose" solutions.**

W: *I cannot imagine the "lose-lose" solutions will be helpful.*

M: Yes, take mine as an example, one day our tastes of picking new living-room wall-paper were at odds.

W: Who gave up to another?

M: Both. We changed our way. There are over two hundred samples, we should spend our energy finding one that **suits us both, instead of quarreling over the ones we don't like.**

W: That's the way. Eventually you both can be satisfied.

M: The "wallpaper book" became our symbol for settling the issues in marriage.

W: But I run the relationship with a mess. We argue over how to spend money and who is going to be in control.

M: Yes, that's true. We also had experienced that, **when I was young my need to control arose out of fear, a lack of trust, insecurity.**

W: But giving up control is often confused with weakness.

M: The winner in a domestic argument is never really the winner.

W: What is it we want most from a marriage? To love and be loved. To be happy and secure.

M: If you want to feel loved and respected, give up control. And if you want to win arguments at home, learn to lose them. A love relation is the garden in which we plant, cultivate and harvest.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. What's the main topic of this conversation?

A) "Lose-lose" solutions are useful in keeping a successful marriage.

B) To run a "win-win" solution is hard.

C) There is no success in marriage.

D) Running a successful marriage involves many factors.

A) "双赢"策略在经营美满婚姻中十分有用。 B) "双赢"策略很难。

C) 婚姻中没有成功。

D) 经营美满的婚姻涉及很多方面。

【解析】A。主旨题。根据对话，双方在谈论处理好婚姻以及恋人关系的重要方式不是“双赢”策略，而是“双输”策略，这样才能经营好美满婚姻。故选A。

10. How did the man solve the dispute with his wife?

A) They changed their ways of talking.

B) They change to another topic.

C) **They made their way to choose the wallpaper that is favored by both.**

D) They just stopped quarrelling.

A) 他们改变谈话的方式。

B) 他们改变话题。

C) 他们做出让步选择双方都喜欢的壁纸。

D) 他们只是停止争吵。

【解析】C。细节题。根据对话，男人以他个人为例表明如何处理夫妻争端。他和妻子因为选择客厅壁纸的图案而争吵，最后他们和平解决：把精力放在如何挑选出双方都喜欢的壁纸上，而不是无休止地为他们互不喜欢的壁纸而争吵。双方都做出让步才是最好的解决办法。故选C。

11. Why do people want to control in marriage according to the man?

A) They don't want to be weak.

B) They want to feel loved and respected.

C) Controlling over another means winning arguments at home.

D) **They are lack of trust and insecurity.**

A) 他们不想示弱。

B) 他们想感受到被爱和被尊重。

C) 控制另一方意味着在家庭争端中获胜。

D) 他们缺乏信任感和安全感。

【解析】D。细节题。根据对话 when I was young my need to control arose out of fear, a lack of trust, insecurity 可知，男士年轻时想在婚姻中控制另一方源于对双方关系缺乏信任感和安全感。

Conversation Two

M: Hi, Jenny, why are you still eating while you are using the computer?

W: Why? I don't make the keypad dirty.

M: Think twice before eating those dropped crumbs off your computer keyboard — you might as well be eating off a toilet seat.

W: That's horrible; I don't believe that at all.

M: A study by *British Consumer* magazine who asked a microbiologist to examine for bugs on 33 keyboards in a typical London office, a toilet seat and a toilet door handle.

W: What's the result? Is it serious?

M: Yes, **four keyboards were judged potential health hazards and the microbiologist recommended the removal of one keyboard as it had five times bacteria than the cleaned toilet seat.**

W: Most people don't give much thought to the dust and dirt that builds up on their PC.

M: But if you don't clean your computer, you might as well eat your lunch off the toilet.

W: Does it mean that dropped crumbs and food encourages the grows of millions of bacteria?

M: Sure, **the study found that eating at computer desks is the main cause of bug-infected keyboard.**

W: In that way, poor personal hygiene, such as not washing hands after going to the toilet, may also add to the dirtiness of the keyboards.

M: But as far as I know, **a survey of 4,000 people by the magazine found one in ten people never cleaned their keyboards while another two in ten never cleaned their mouse.**

W: Oh, I should first clean my hands and learn how to clear out bugs.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. Why is the woman advised not to eat at the computer?

- A) She makes the keypad dirty.
- B) She always drops crumbs off the computer keyboard.
- C) She always eats off a toilet seat.
- D) **It is not clean.**
- A) 她把键盘弄脏了。
- B) 她经常掉碎屑在键盘上。
- C) 她经常在厕所边上吃饭。
- D) **这样不卫生。**

【解析】D。细节题。对话表明，边使用键盘边吃东西就好像在马桶边上吃饭一样不卫生，故选D。

13. What can we know about the microbiologist's examination?

- A) There are many difficulties in the examination.
- B) The examination is useless for the employees.
- C) **The examination is to tell people there are many bugs on keyboard.**
- D) The examination is very successful.
- A) 检测中有很多困难。
- B) 检测对员工没有任何好处。
- C) **检测是为了告诉人们键盘上有很多细菌。**
- D) 检测非常成功。

【解析】C。细节题。英国《消费者》杂志邀请一名微生物专家检测一家典型的英国办公室里的33个键盘，一个厕所马桶和厕所门把手的细菌状况。检测目的是为了让人们了解键盘上的细菌非常多。

14. Which is the cause of a bug-infected keyboard?

- A) Wash hands after going to the toilet.
- B) **Eat at the computer desks.**
- C) Eat much at lunch.
- D) Touch the toilet door handle.
- A) 如厕后洗手。
- B) **在电脑桌旁吃东西。**
- C) 午餐时候吃很多。
- D) 接触厕所门把手。

【解析】B。细节题。根据对话，在键盘旁边吃东西是造成键盘细菌感染的最主要原因，其次卫生状况差，像如厕后不洗手也会加重键盘细菌的滋生程度，A项正好与对话内容相反。故选B。

15. What can be inferred from the conversation?

- A) The survey needs more than 4,000 people.

B) A minority of people never clean the keypad and the mouse.

C) 10 people never clean their keypad and mouse. D) People never clean the keypad and mouse.

A) 调查需要 4000 多人。

B) 少数人从来不清洁键盘和鼠标。

C) 10 个人从来不清洁键盘和鼠标。

D) 人们从来不清洁键盘和鼠标。

【解析】B。推理题。根据对话，该杂志社所做的 4000 人的调查中，每 10 人就有一人从不清洁键盘，还有两人从不清洁鼠标，因此少部分人从不清洁键盘和鼠标。a minority of people “一少部分人”。

Section B

Passage One

The worldwide Organization of the Red Cross stems from the ideal of Henri Dunant, a Swiss Banker. In 1838 at the age of ten, Dunant was taken by his father to visit a prison, there he saw prisoners chained together exercising in the yard and breaking stones along the road. This experience left a deep impression on him and made him determined to do something for convicts and slaves and for all those who were oppressed and deprived of their liberty. On 4th June 1859, while on his way from Geneva to France, Dunant witnessed the battle between the French and Austrian armies. It was one of the fiercest battles of the 19th century. Shocked by the lack of medical supplies and attention given to the wounded, Dunant decided that volunteer service had to be organized. He gathered together a number of women who attended the hundreds of wounded soldiers of all nationalities and helped the surgeons as best they could. From that battle Dunant determined to form a body of people who would rally together in times of war and attend to the needs of wounded and dying. Dunant held that a suffering human being should be helped for his own sake only and without regard to race, religion, or political beliefs. Many European states supported him and 22nd August 1864 the first Geneva Convention was signed. This lays down that once a soldier is wounded he and everyone else who comes to his help ceases to be an enemy. A symbol by which the relief workers could be recognized was devised. As a tribute to Switzerland, the symbol was the Swiss flag which was reversed. That is a red cross on a white ground. So the Red Cross was born.

Questions 16 to 19 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. What first led Henri Dunant to think of helping the oppressed?

A) A visit to a prison.

B) The influence of his father.

C) A talk with some miserable slaves.

D) His experience in the war between France and Austria.

A) 到监狱的一次参观。

B) 他父亲的影响。

C) 与一些悲惨的奴隶的谈话。

D) 他在法国和奥地利之间的战争中的经历。

【解析】A。细节题。根据短文里提到让 Henri Dunant 信念转变的是他父亲带他去监狱的经历，他看见囚犯们被锁在一起，沿着路砸石头。这留给他很深的印象，他决定为那些受压迫的人们做点事情。

17. What did Henri Dunant do during the battle between the French and Austrian armies?

A) He sent surgeons to serve in the army.

B) He provided soldiers with medical supplies.

C) He recruited volunteers to care for the wounded. D) He helped to flee the prisoners of war.

A) 他派外科医生去军队里服务。

B) 他向士兵提供医疗帮助。

C) 他召集志愿者照料伤者。

D) 他帮助放走了战俘。

【解析】C。细节题。短文中提到 Henri Dunant 组织了志愿服务，把照顾过受伤士兵的妇女聚集起来，尽其所能帮助外科医生做手术。

18. What was Henri Dunant's belief when he found the Red Cross?

A) All men are created equal.

B) The wounded and dying should be treated for free.

C) A wounded soldier should surrender before he receives any medical treatment.

D) A suffering person is entitled to help regardless of race, religion or political beliefs.

A) 所有人生来平等。

B) 伤者应该免费得到治疗。

C) 受伤的士兵在得到治疗之前应该投降。